

THE SENTINEL.

OREGON, MISSOURI.

TERMS: \$1.50 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE.

DOBYNS & CURRY, Publishers

Issued Every Friday.

Friday, June 28, 1901.

THE LAW AS IT IS.

BY H. T. ALKIRE.

Felonies.

Felonies are those offenses that may be punished by either death or imprisonment in the penitentiary; and there are a great many offenses of this class enumerated in our statutes. The highest class of felonies are those that may be punished by death and of these, in the state of Missouri, there are now six, viz: (1) treason, (2) murder, (3) rape, (4) wrecking railroad trains under certain circumstances, (5) perjury, in certain cases, and (6) kidnapping. This last crime was added to this list by our last legislature. There are many degrees in all these crimes, and it is only in the most aggravated cases that the death penalty is inflicted. Whenever the death penalty is inflicted in Missouri, as well as most other states, it must be done by hanging by the neck, but in New York it is done by electricity, and in the United States army, upon conviction by a court martial in time of war, it is done by shooting. Persons convicted of the lower degrees of felonies are generally sent to the penitentiary, and the number of years punishment there that offenders are given in the various cases that arise, are supposed to be graded, so as to be commensurate with the various degrees of guilt shown at the trial. In some classes of these higher felonies the degrees of guilt take a wide range indeed—the highest being punishable by death, while the lower grades run so low down the scale that offenders get off with merely a jail sentence or even a fine. This is true in both treason and murder, and these are supposed to be two of the very highest types of crime enumerated within the whole calendar. In the crime of taking human life alone there are eight different degrees of guilt, running all the way from murder in the first degree, with its fullest deliberation and premeditation, down through the various degrees of manslaughter, etc., to self defense, the taking of life by an actor in the proper discharge of his duty, and the accidental killings. A person commits no offense of course in the commission of any of these lower degrees of homicide, but he often has a great deal of trouble in convincing a jury that his actions were justifiable under the circumstances, or that he was in no wise to blame in the matter, as the case may be. In such a case the prosecuting attorney often bends his every energy to show that the defendant is guilty of some higher grade of the offense—in fact of the very highest of all, if possible: while the defendant's attorney strives to show that his client has committed only the very lowest grade of the offense—if indeed he is guilty of any offense whatever. (They do this, I presume, upon the same theory that the land agent and prospective buyer proceed with negotiations between them for a trade are in progress. The agent asks at least a third (sometimes probably a half) more than he really expects to get for the property—and then in the end he does get for it, while the prospective buyer offers much less at first than the consideration in the deed shows him to have paid for it, when the trade is finally closed up.) Human nature is pretty much the same, the world over.

Often at the close of closely contested cases under the criminal law the success or failure of a prosecution is decided by disinterested bystanders, to have been caused by the instructions of the court—and this may be true, in a sense—but the instructions of the court are always founded upon the evidence in the case, and are supposed to be a true application of the law to the conditions and circumstances detailed in evidence;—and so, it is the evidence at last, and not the instructions of the court that decides as to the accused's guilt or innocence in such cases. Of course the court is obliged to be extremely cautious and careful that he gives the jury the exact law in such cases, for if he does not the defendant's attorney will now get in his work in good shape by appealing the case to the supreme court and reversing the decision of the trial judge, because said trial judge gave to the jury some faulty instruction or instructions. One material mistake in but a single instruction of the lower court is enough to reverse the case above. Often the trial court and the defendant's attorney differ as to just what the law is, or as to just what instructions of the court are in a certain trial justly. In that case the court given to the jury the instructions as he thinks the law is under the evidence, and the attorney saves his exceptions, and appeals. If the attorney succeeds upon appeal in convincing the higher court that he was right, and that the circuit judge was wrong, then the higher court will reverse the decision for him, and remand it back for a new trial, with directions to the circuit judge to, at the next trial, give the instructions asked for by the attorney. It is thus that these points of difference in the judgments of lawyers as to what the law is are settled from time to time, so that the next trial judge and attorney too, for that matter, may know just what to expect from an appeal on a certain question—until, indeed, the supreme court reverses its own decision upon the point, as it sometimes does. We have in this state now about 250 volumes of reports of decisions of the higher courts upon all sorts of ques-

tions appealed from to them, and the number is still increasing at the rate of from three to five volumes a year. Many of the older states have as high as 500 volumes of state court reports, some of them even more—and the question naturally presents itself, "where is all this accumulation of law books to end?" Of course many of the decisions in some of these volumes are now obsolete on account of changes by the legislature of the laws upon which they were rendered, but most of them are still very much alive; and these obsolete ones are used by our more modern courts for precedents.

But let us take up some of these "capital punishment crimes" separately:

Treason.

Treason is a crime that is as old as the law itself, but is one that, fortunately for us, our courts are not often called upon to punish. Treason consists (1) in levying war against the state, or adhering to the enemies thereof by giving them aid or comfort; and is punishable by death or imprisonment in the penitentiary for any term not less than ten years; or (2) treason may consist in possessing knowledge that another person has committed or is about to commit treason, and in concealing such knowledge from the authorities of the law. This concealment of the crime is called "misprision" of treason and is punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary for a period anywhere from two to seven years, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than four months, or by a fine of not less than one thousand dollars. (3) The third grade of offense classed under treason in our state is that of whoever this state shall be engaged in any war (authorized by the U. S. constitution) for any person to attempt to join the enemy, or to counsel, advise, persuade or induce any other person to do the same, or to give aid or comfort to the enemy (either in this state or elsewhere), and this offense is punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary for a period not exceeding ten years, or by a fine of any where from \$1,000 to \$5,000. (4) It is also made a crime classed under treason for any twelve or more persons to combine to levy war against any part of the people of the state, or to forcibly remove them out of the state, or from their habitations, (evidenced by such twelve or more persons taking up arms and assembling to accomplish such purpose), and this grade of the offense is punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary or county jail for long periods of time or by a fine anywhere from \$500 to \$5,000. (5) And, as if this were not yet enough protection to the state and its people, the legislature has gone still further and made it a felony (classed under treason) for even two, or more, persons to combine by force to usurp the government of the state, or to overturn the same, or to interfere forcibly in the administration of the same, or of any department thereof (evidenced by any forcible attempt within the state to accomplish such purpose), and has made such offense punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary for any period of time between two and five years, or by a jail sentence of not less than four months, or by a fine of not less than \$500 nor more than \$5,000.

These different provisions are supposed to cover every sort of case of offense against the state government that may arise, and also to assist in the control of mobs, rioters, strikers and "white cappers"—as well also as to enforce generally among the people throughout the state an acknowledgment of the absolute supremacy of the law in all things.

Train Robbing.
"Any person who shall place upon any railroad track any obstruction or explosive substance, or shall remove, displace or injure any rail, tie, switch, frog, bridge or trestle, with the design of robbing any person, passenger, employee, agent or company on any railway train, engine, tender, car or coach, on any railway in this state, or who shall in any way stop, detain or arrest the progress of any such train, car, engine tender or coach with the intent to commit robbery thereon, or, having in any way entered any car, coach, tender, engine, express car, mail car, or other apartment of such train, shall there rob any person or persons, employee, passenger or agent, or any express company or mail pouch or car, of any money or valuable thing whatsoever, either the property of such person, agent, passenger or employee, or the property of another in his care or custody, shall be guilty of a felony, and on conviction shall be punished by death, or confinement in the penitentiary for a term of not less than ten years." It is also made a penitentiary offense for any person to place stones or cross ties upon a railroad track with intent to obstruct the passage of cars thereon, or to throw them off—and it is an offense to maliciously, even throw a stone, stick or other missile at or into any train of cars or locomotive, while the same is either in motion or standing still;—or to maliciously molest, disturb or interfere in any way with any telegraph wires, poles or other materials used in the transmission of messages, dispatches or other communication between people.

(To be continued next week.)

What Shall We Have For Dessert?
This question arises in the family every day. Let us answer it to-day. Try Jell-O, a delicious dessert. Prepared in two minutes. No baking! Add hot water and set to cool. Flavors: Lemon, Orange, Raspberry and Strawberry. At your grocers, 10 cts.

Call at Clark O. Proud's drug store and get a free sample of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. They are an elegant physic. They also improve the appetite, strengthen the digestion and regulate the liver and bowels. They are easy to take and pleasant in effect.

CONSTIPATION

The prompt relief of constipation and the removal of the bowels is a matter of great importance. Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets are the best remedy for constipation. They are easy to take and pleasant in effect. They also improve the appetite, strengthen the digestion and regulate the liver and bowels. They are easy to take and pleasant in effect.

HEALTH INSURANCE

The man who insures his life is wise for his family.
The man who insures his health is wise both for his family and himself.
You may insure health by guarding it. It is worth guarding.
At the first attack of disease, which generally approaches through the liver and manifests itself in innumerable ways TAKE

Tutt's Pills

And save your health.

EDWARD'S FAVORITE CLUB.

It Was the Marlborough, Which England's King Founded as Prince of Wales.

King Edward VII. may be like being a king; but he must guard secretly over some of the good things from which his added dignity cuts him off, says the New York Sun.

Some unwritten law makes a combination king and clubman an offense against the proprieties, but in the good days when King Edward was prince of Wales he was one of the most popular clubmen in London, and no ordinary man was more devoted to his club life.

The Royal Yacht club, the Jockey club, White's and several others had the prince among their members; but of late years he has been seen most often at the Marlborough club, of which he was the instigator and in which he was prime mover.

The club has only about 600 members; and, as the prince himself was chairman of the executive committee and always presided, and one black ball would exclude there was absolutely no chance of a member whose the prince of Wales did not like. The membership was not controlled by snobishness. Monarchs and royal personages like Oscar II., King George of Greece, Leopold of Belgium, the duke of York and the duke of Connaught are among the members; but popular professional men have been welcomed quite as warmly as royalty, and the club represents, perhaps, the best brains as well as best blood of England.

Studied comfort and simplicity are the keynote of the club. Any touch of ostentation is avoided. The lounge, billiard room and morning room are models of quiet comfort. The dining-room, which may at a pinch seat 70, is absolutely unpretentious, the walls being covered with fine old engravings and the mahogany furniture being modeled on the most severe lines. The service is unimpeachable and the cuisine one of the best in London.

It was thoroughly understood that the prince frequented the club for the sake of absolute freedom from ceremony, and that he would resent any special attention or recognition of his rank. Whenever he was in London he dropped in at the club late in the afternoon and usually after the theater, and took a cue at billiards or chatted with friends. If he spoke to a club member while passing through a room the man probably nodded, and let him get on.

Various startling stories have been told about high gaming at the prince's favorite club, but have been vigorously denied. The rules of the club lay down a limit for card games, and no other forms of gambling are allowed, although a ticket in the office gives the results of the races and a great many turf and sporting wagers are laid in the clubhouse.

KINGS IN DANGER.

Means Employed to Prevent the Assassination of the Monarchs of Europe.

Police prevention is not perfect, though it does much, for if it were perfect there would be no assassinations, and there are. The problem is, therefore, to prevent a man in the street from reaching the king either by bombshell, bullet or knife, and experience shows that it is nearly, if not quite, impossible, says the London Spectator. Bullet-proof carriages are of no avail against dynamite cartridges, nor can the king be deprived entirely of either air or light. One would have thought an escort which rode close would be sufficient, but it is not, for the king is not, or the kings find such escorts on all occasions wearisome and hampering beyond endurance. Disguise is out of the question, for reasons of dignity. The use of the either by extreme watchfulness, or by setting orderlies to ride close up to the carriage steps, or by Cromwell's device, the wearing of a shirt of mail, which can now be constructed of aluminum rings, and need not, therefore, be intolerably heavy. The best precaution of all, however, is perhaps very rapid traveling, as not one man in fifty can so measure pace as to be sure of hitting a mark that moves at 12 miles an hour. This was Napoleon's device, and he kept his life, though whole groups of men were eager to assassinate him, and laid with that end the most elaborate plots. It was because he suspected the Bourbon prince of paying for such plots that he murdered the Duc d'Enghien "in reprisal." Swift driving is said to be the device also of William II., and if it protects him he is clearly bound to continue it. A king in a modern state has no more right to defy assassination than he has to inflict any other useless misfortune on his people. He must not shrink in battle, because that dispirits his armies, but for a man in his position facing assassins is not courage but foolhardiness. A king, however, cannot always be galloping; he has his work to do outside as well as indoors, and there will always remain an element of danger in his position, which is best minimized by availing himself of the special liability of all intending assassins to be betrayed.

Friendly Treatment Had Enough.

Towne—'I hate to have that man for an enemy.
Brown—Who is he?
"I don't know, but he punched my head once."
"Well, if he wasn't an enemy, I'd like to—"
"O, you see it was all a mistake. After he punched me he said: 'Excuse me, Buddy, I took you for a friend o' mine.'—Philadelphia Press.

For Sale.

I have four high grade Polled bulls for sale. One 2 year old. Two yearlings just about eight months old. All good animals. Call on T. D. DUBOIS or M. G. PARSONS.

A WOMAN'S CONSTANCY.

Faithful Through All Her Long Life to the Last Love of Her Girlhood.

Near Falun, in Sweden, a peasant woman lately died at a very advanced age, in whose life occurred a strange, sadder episode than often falls to human lot, says Rachel Carew, in Youth's Companion.

Old Marta, as everyone of recent times called her, was a village beauty in her far distant youth, and had a lover named Olaf. The best Swedish copper comes from Falun, and Olaf was one of the hundreds of sturdy young fellows who worked to the mines. He and Marta were to be married on a certain festival of St. Lucia. Two days previous to this great event Olaf started on the trip down into the mine which should be his last before his wedding.

In the black miner's dress—often the poor fellows' burial-clothes as well—Olaf in the early, dark morning, called out joyfully as he passed under Marta's window: "Don't forget Thursday!" As if the radiant, happy girl was likely to forget her wedding day!

Then her lover went down into the black world of the mine and never again saw the light of day. In one of the cruel, frequent accidents that jeopardize miners he was swallowed up, and it became useless to attempt the recovery of his poor lifeless body.

Marta, in dumb, fearless grief, finished at last by a black silk handkerchief with a red border which she was hemming for a wedding gift to her lover, and carefully laid it away in lavender with her bridal clothes. Years passed, but she never had a word or smile for one of those young fellows any one of whom would gladly have taken poor Olaf's place. Half a lifetime, half a century upon its length, awaited the start of events occurred in the great world outside—the cruel Crimean war, the Indian mutiny, in Russia the emancipation of the serfs, the terrible civil war in America, the triumph of Germany over France. All these things troubled little the miners digging in the darkness at Falun, and to Marta, faithful through all her long life to the lover of her youth, they mattered not at all.

The time came when a new opening was made in the mine; digging down in the dark burrow the men came upon the dead body of a young miner lying in the refuse and vitriol water. The vitriol had preserved form, features and clothing so perfectly that the young man appeared to have died but yesterday, or to have fallen asleep at his work.

They carried him up to the light of day, but no one recognized him. Fifty odd years weeded out most of the friends who could remember him, if, after that interval, he were to return from the dead. At last Marta, a shrunken old woman upward of 70, leaning on a crutch, came forward and looked down on the fresh, youthful dead face. With a cry of joy she threw herself on the lifeless body.

"He is my lover—my Olaf, whom I have bewailed for more than 50 years, and the good God let me see him once more in the bloom of his youth before my old eyes close on this world!"

Two there were present who looked dry-eyed upon this touching scene. In her lover's coffin the wayward old woman laid the handkerchief bordered with red which she as a girl had worked for him, and beside his open grave she set in a vase the sweetest of youth: "Sleep well, my only beloved, till I come."

She lived nearly a score of years longer, and in her hoary age, when other senses were dull and dead, the memory of her lost love still burned like a star in the dark night.

THE QUEEN'S COMPANION.

Enviably Placed at the English Court Occupies the Years by Miss Knollys.

A very plain and unpretentious woman occupies to-day in England a place which the first ladies of the land might desire. Miss Knollys has for years been the companion and trusted friend of the princess of Wales, and now has as much influence with Queen Alexandra as any woman in England, says the New York Sun.

The princesses are devoted to the gentle little woman, and the king is her good friend. It is said that King Edward will make her a peeress, in her own right, so that she may be eligible to one of the high places near the person of her majesty.

This question of places in the new court is causing many heart burnings, and, although the new sovereign is too tactful to make speedy and sweeping changes, there are rumors and rumors of removals. Some of the old incumbents have been pensioned. Others, who do not need pensions, have simply been dropped.

One of the two East India attachés, who always assisted Queen Victoria to and from her carriage, has already gone back to India. As a matter of fact, little that is definite is known about the prospective changes.

The stock of presentation jewels and trinkets marked "E. R. I." which was left by the late queen is being conferred by King Edward upon his mother's friends and servants.

The Early Bird.

The early bird catches the worm—and later in the day the leisurely sportsman gathers in the bird.—Chicago Daily News.

"A few months ago, food which I ate for breakfast would not remain on my stomach for half an hour. I used one bottle of your Kodol Dyspepsia Cure and can now eat my breakfast and other meals with a relish and my food is thoroughly digested. Nothing equals Kodol Dyspepsia Cure for stomach trouble." H. S. Pitts, Arlington, Texas. Kodol Dyspepsia Cure digests what you eat. C. O. Proud and S. W. Aiken.

Mr. W. S. Wheldon, cashier of the First National Bank of Winter, Iowa, in a recent letter gives some experience with a carpenter in his employ, that he says: "I had a carpenter working for me who was obliged to stop work for several days on account of being troubled with diarrhoea. I mentioned to him that I had been similarly troubled and that Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy had cured me. He bought a bottle of it from the drug-hist and informed me that one dose cured him, and he is again at his work." For sale by C. O. Proud.

A SMILE.

"And you are sure you never really loved anyone before?" she said, soulfully.

"Well," answered the conscientious young man who tries to be accurate, "of course that may be only an impression of mine. It is, I have an idea, with love as it is with the climate. We have hot waves every year, but we invariably labor under the belief that the one on hand is about the only genuine, out and out spell of summer weather we ever experienced."—Washington Star.

Some Worldly Gradations.
If you juggle with trust funds and secure a million clear.
You then may be considered as an able financier;
If you steal a loaf of corn when in need of some relief,
You then will be considered as an ordinary thief.
—Chicago Evening Post.

HORRIBLE THOUGHT.



First Boxer—Every foreign devil who's been here is now writing a book on China.
Second Boxer (shuddering)—Suppose the powers sentence us to read them!—Sundays Nisse.

Unfortunate.
How grand the first time proves to be of everything that's new!
The worst of this, it seems to me, is that it can't come twice.
—Town Topics.

Punishment of Merit.

"You have been so careful of your clothes, Tommy," said his mother, approvingly, "that they have lasted a week time, and you have grown a full inch since you began to wear that suit. The coat and trousers Dickey has outgrown will just fit you now, dear, and you shall have them."—Chicago Tribune.

Behind a Good Man's Back.

"Now your papa," said the Sunday school teacher to little Cuthbert, "never swears, does he?"
"No," replied little Cuthbert, "but sometimes he seems to look just about as mad when he says dumb it as though he would of spelt it with an 'n'."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Two Serious Cases.

First Bachelor Girl—This promising kissing is dangerous.
Second Bachelor Girl—Think so? "Why, yes, I know of two cases which resulted seriously. One girl caught the measles and the other caught a husband."—Yonkers Statesman.

An Outlook for Sweeties.

"Ma, when I get big I want to work."
"What do you want to do, little daughter?"
"Ma, I want to wrap up car-mels in a candy factory."—Chicago Record-Herald.

A Sure Way.

Briggs—'I've just discovered that we are in love with the same girl.
Griggs—Well, how shall we end the matter?
Briggs—'I'll tell you what to do. You propose to her.—Detroit Free Press.

Reassured.

Daughter—But he has become so cold to me since yesterday!
Mother—He is jealous, I think. You know you gave Harry Trotter four dances last night.
Daughter—Dear mother, you make me so happy!—Brooklyn Life.

A Proper Use of the Term.

Twynn—Dr. Thirldy is a very good man, but he never preaches a sermon less than a mile long.
Tripplett—He must be a terror.
Twynn—He is. He's a holy terror.
—Ladies Weekly.

New Kind of Headache.

"How's your wife, Blinks?"
"Her head troubles her a good deal."
"Neuralgia?"
"No; she wants a new hat."—Tit-bit.

Wanted the Last Word.

Judge—Have you anything to say before sentence is passed upon you?
The Female Prisoner—No, your honor. I'll wait till afterwards. I am in the habit of having the last word.—Yonkers Statesman.

An Exception.

Native—See that young man over there? He has saved 16 persons from drowning.
Visitor—Oh, well, a man who has saved 16 lives has a right to play a flute.—N. Y. Weekly.

How Did He Find Out?

Mr. Squeeg—It's pretty difficult to make Miss Hardy blush, isn't it?
Mrs. Squeeg—John Henry, explain this minute how you know that.—Town Topics.

Early Recognized.

"Where's Mr. Schnorrer?"
"He's in the next room."
"Are you sure?"
"Yes, I just overheard him taking a nap."—Philadelphia Press.

Nervous Debility! Weakness of Men!

STRICTURE, VARICOCELE, BLOOD POISON

and all other diseases of the urinary system, cured by the use of the "BLOOD POISON" in all stages entirely cured and removed from the system.

DR. E. J. WALSH President of the Chicago Medical Institute, was formerly Chicago's leading specialist, is a graduate of Rush and Bennett Medical Colleges, and was formerly President of St. Anthony's Hospital, morning from 11:00 to 12:30.

CHICAGO MEDICAL INSTITUTE. 518 FRANCIS ST., ST. JOSEPH, MISSOURI.

THE PEOPLE'S NATIONAL FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

NEW-YORK. Published on Thursday, a full and complete family newspaper, containing all the latest news, market reports, and all the information that a family needs.

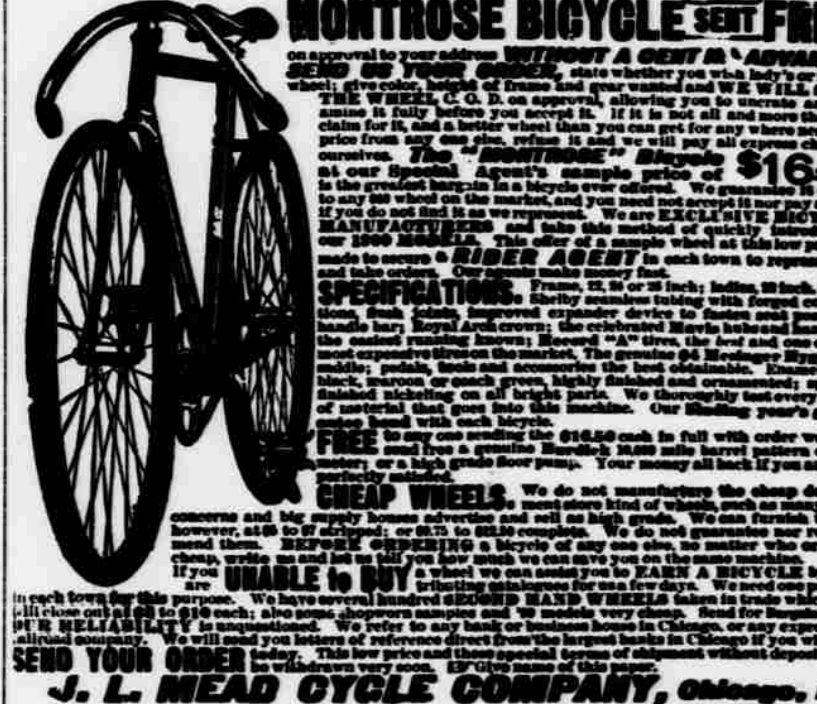
Tri-Weekly Regular subscription price, \$1.00 per year.

WEEKLY Regular subscription price, \$1.00 per year.

TRIBUNE Regular subscription price, \$1.00 per year.

Send all orders to THE SENTINEL, Oregon, Mo.

NONTROSE BICYCLE SET FREE



J. L. MEAD CYCLE COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.

The Weekly Inter Ocean

ALWAYS REPUBLICAN **Political Weekly** **IN THE UNITED STATES** **\$1.00 Per Year**

The Weekly Inter Ocean is the Brightest Family Newspaper in the country, containing all the news and high-grade current literature.

A Few of Its Excellent Literary Features Are:

Able Editorials on Live Topics. Well-Written, Original Stories. Answers to Queries on all subjects. Essay on Health. Articles on Home Topics, on New Books, and on Work in the Farm and Garden. Also Short Stories of City Life, of Army Life, of Life Everywhere.

The Inter Ocean is a member of the Laffan News Bureau and the Associated Press, giving a news service that is absolutely unsurpassed in the world.

\$1.00 Fifty-Two Papers of Twelve Large Pages **\$1.00**

As much good reading as a large magazine.

Daily Inter Ocean, \$4 per year; Daily and Sunday, \$6 per year.

A CHANCE FOR THE BOY OR GIRL

Do you want to earn a beautiful watch? If so a little time and energy will accomplish the result.

THE ECLIPSE **THE ECLIPSE**

That is the name of this beautiful watch.

Given away FREE OF CHARGE with every 10 SUBSCRIBERS to The Weekly Journal.

FREE!

OUR PROPOSITION Any boy or girl who will secure for us Ten subscriptions to The Kansas City Weekly Journal at the regular subscription price of 25c per year each, making a total of \$2.50, and send us the names and addresses, together with the money, we will mail to him or her, postage prepaid, one, "Eclipse" watch as described below.

The "Eclipse" watch is a beauty! Gun metal finish; stem wind and stem set, open face. The "Eclipse" is a watch that is a credit to any one to carry as a timepiece.

Now, boys and girls, here is your chance. See your neighbors, your friends, your relatives, and get them to subscribe for the Weekly Journal. It will only take a little while to secure a list of ten subscribers and earn this beautiful watch we assure you is well worth the effort.

Make your remittance by Money Order or Draft and address all communications to

THE WEEKLY JOURNAL

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Excema, eczema, tetter, chafing, itching, and all skin troubles are quickly cured by DeWitt's Witch Hazel Ointment. The certain cure. C. O. Proud and S. W. Aiken.

—A handsome residence containing nine rooms, in the central part of our city, is offered for sale. Has two cellars, cellar and good outbuilding. Call at this office.

C. D. ZOOK, President.

G. L. CUMMINS, Assistant Cashier.

The Montgomery & Roeder

BANKING COMPANY.

OREGON. Established 1871.

The oldest bank in the county. Transacts a general banking business. Interest paid on deposits left for specified times. Drafts issued on principal cities. Collections made and promptly remitted. Directors: Daniel Zachman, president; J. A. Kneib, secretary; Samuel Davidson, S. F. O'Fallon, T. S. Binde. Telephone No. 43.

DANIEL ZACHMAN, President. C. J. HUNT, Cashier. S. O. ZACHMAN, Assistant Cashier.

THE CITIZENS' BANK

OREGON, MO. Capital Stock Paid Up, \$20,000.

Transacts a general banking business. Interest paid on deposits left for specified times. Drafts issued on principal cities. Collections made and promptly remitted. Directors: Daniel Zachman, president; J. A. Kneib, secretary; Samuel Davidson, S. F. O'Fallon, T. S. Binde. Telephone No. 43.

G. W. MURPHY, Attorney-AT-LAW CRAIG, MO.

Will practice in all courts. Commercial business a specialty. Office over Merchant's & Farmers' bank.

J. G. WALKER, M. D. Physician and Surgeon. Elm Grove P. O.

FORBES, MISSOURI.

Special attention to diseases of women and private diseases.

IVAN BLAIR, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. Office over Citizens' bank.

J. T. THATCHER, M. D. Homeopathist and Surgeon. OFFICE OVER MOORE & SKEHAN.

Special attention